The Hong-Kong Daily Press.

No. 7686 第七千六百八十六號 光緒壬午年六月二十日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1882. 四拜禮 香港英八月三號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 2, SHANNON, British steamer, 4,189, J. S. Murray, London 14th June, Brindisi, Venice, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore 28th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 2, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 785, Wagner, Saigon 28th July, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 2, FELICIA, German steamer, 860, A. Müller, Chefoo 24th July, Beans.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 2, FLINTSHIRE, British str., 1,017, W. R. Courtney, Nagasaki 28th July, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

August 2, ELLA S. THAYER, American ship, 1,093, D. O. Davis, Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—ORDER.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
AUGUST 2ND.

Catterthun, British str., for Melbourne.
Stentor, British str., for Singapore.
Princess Seraphi, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

August 2, BENLEDI, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Olympia*, str., from Saigon.—50 Chinese.
Per *Shannon*, str., from London, &c.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. S. R. L. Sandys, Thos. Poulton, and 1 amah, from London. From Brindisi.—Mr. W. Aitcheson. From Venice.—Mr. Bickers. From Bombay.—Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee and servant. From Colombo.—Mr. H. McKenzie. From Penang.—5 Chinese. From Singapore.—Lt.-Col. Papillon, R.E., and servant, Messrs. C. Vercoe, Thos. Howard, Ean What and servant, and 60 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. Hichaus and 1 Native, from London. For Yokohama.—Miss A. Jermain, from London. From Brindisi.—Messrs West and McNab.

TO DEPART.

Per *Catterthun*, str., for Sydney.—Captain Farrell and son, and 14 Chinese. For Melbourne.—13 Chinese. For New Zealand.—2 Chinese. For Brisbane.—12 Chinese.
Per *Rosetta*, str., for Singapore.—From Hongkong.—Messrs. Lee Wun Tong, Lee Yew Siack, child and servant. For Bombay.—Mr. B. P. Bhasania and servant. From Shanghai.—For Singapore.—Mr. A. Macfarren. For Colombo.—1 amah. For Venice.—Mr. D. Darling. For London.—Mrs. Poisette.
Per *Stentor*, str., for Singapore.—205 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The American ship *Ella S. Thayer* reports had bad weather and heavy gales in South Atlantic and Indian Ocean; had weather with heavy winds from S.W. and W. in North part China Sea. Some damage to the ship.

The British steamer *Shannon* reports had moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather throughout. Passage from Singapore 4½ days exactly. On 30th July spoke P. & O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Hongkong bound to Singapore.

The British steamer *Flintshire* reports started with light N.E. winds which gradually increased into a strong gale; very heavy sea until off Turnabout, when wind became very variable, very dirty looking weather. Winds veered from E.N.E. to North round West strong N.W.; low glass, 29.40. August 1st, very unsettled with confused sea, but mercury started up slightly; midnight, 1st, very heavy squalls from N.W., swell from S.W. On 2nd August, variable winds from S.W. to N.W. with occasional showers.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Patroclus .....Shanghai.....June 12
Orestes .....Hongkong.....June 12

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
382 Slabs of Spelter,
At 11 A.M.

J. M. GUEDES,
Valuable Property.
At Noon and 3 P.M.

WANTED—An ENGLISH ASSISTANT for one of the Treaty Ports. A young gentleman with some knowledge of General Export Business preferred.
Apply, by letter, stating previous occupation and references, to G. M. care of the Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1882. [1379

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to note that on surrender of their Provisional Certificates for Shares in this Office, Permanent Scrip will now be issued in Exchange.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [1356

KELLY AND WALSH'S
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Sacred Books of the East—The Yi King—translated by James Legge	$4.00
Brewer's Reader's Hand Book of Allusions, References, Plots and Stories	3.00
Simple Ailments of Horses	2.00
Private Theatricals—a Practical Guide	1.50
Letters of Charles Dickens—2 vols.	3.00
Crook's Dyeing and Tissue Printing	2.00
Principal Caird on Buddhism	0.20
Confucianism, by Rev. G. Mathieson	0.20
Day's The Race Horse in Training	5.50
The Charles Dickens' Birthday Book—Edition de luxe	4.50
Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes	3.00
How John Bull lost London, or the Capture of the Channel Tunnel	0.40
The Tea Cyclopædia, Articles on Tea Cultivation, &c.	9.00
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army—last Edition	0.60
Lloyds Register of Shipping and Rules and Regulations for iron and wood ships	5.00

NEW GOODS.

Rodger's Pocket and Pen Knives.
Fancy Repp Note Paper and Envelopes.
Purses, Locket Books.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Moist Colour Boxes—very cheap and good.
The New Universal T Square—specially recommended.
Gillot's Pens—all popular numbers.
Handsomely bound Scrap Albums—Cardboard Mounts, adapted for Photographs.
Photo Albums, &c., &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Black Satin Waltz by E. Piron—Price 75 cents.
KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. [32

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and Views of the surrounding country, including KIUNG-CHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [59

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....2,100,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. REINNES, Esq.

H. Hoppius, Esq.	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. P. B. Johnson.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.	W. S. Young, Esq.
A. McIver, Esq.	C. Vincent Smith, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [11

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has admitted Mr. ARTHUR GEORGE STOKES into Partnership from this date, and the Business in future will be conducted under the style of MORGAN & STOKES.
W. MORGAN.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1882. [1462

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Hongkong, Mr. CHAS. D. HARMAN will represent the OCCIDENTAL and ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY and the PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co. as Acting Agent.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1452

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at this Port, under the style of CHEW TIAM ECK & Co. known under the Chinese Hong name KHEAN KEE.
CHEW TIAM ECK.
Amoy, July 1st, 1882. [1265

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM T. JONES is authorized to sign our firm's name from this date.
WILLIAMS & Co.
Swatow, 27th June, 1882. 1254

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st March, ultimo.
FENWICK, CHART & Co.
The business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partner Mr. GEO. FENWICK, under the name and style of
GEO. FENWICK & Co.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [436

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—NOORMAHOMED KHAMISSA and ALLYMAHOMED KHAMISSA, trading together at Nos. 8 and 10, Peel Street, Victoria, Hongkong, as Drapers under the name of NOORMAHOMED KHAMISSA, having been adjudged Bankrupts under a Petition for adjudication, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy on the 18th day of July, 1882, are hereby required to surrender themselves to EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, at the FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS to be held by the said Registrar TO-DAY, the 3rd day of August, 1882, at ELEVEN o'CLOCK in the forenoon, precisely, at his Chambers, Supreme Court.
The said EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. Dennys & Mossop are the Solicitors in the Bankruptcy.
A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupts to pass their Final Examination and to make application for their discharge, of which sitting notice will be given in the Hongkong Government Gazette.
At the First Meeting of Creditors, the Registrar will receive the Proofs of the debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors, who shall have proved their debts respectively, or the majority in value of the said Creditors are hereby directed to choose at such meeting an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupts' Estate and Effects to be called the Creditors' Assignee or Assignees.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1882.
DENNYS & MOSSOP,
1430] Solicitors in the Matter.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—WONG TSUK LAM, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, lately a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department, having been adjudged Bankrupt, under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong on the 21st day of July, 1882, is hereby required to surrender himself to EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court at the FIRST MEETING of CREDITORS to be held by the said Registrar on the 4th day of AUGUST, 1882, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, precisely, at the Office of the Registrar of the said Court.
The said EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. Stephens & Holmes are the Solicitors in the Bankruptcy.
A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and to make application for his discharge, of which sitting notice will be given in the Hongkong Government Gazette.
At the First Meeting of Creditors, the Registrar will receive the proofs of debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors, who shall have proved their debts respectively, or the majority in value of the said Creditors are hereby directed to choose at such meeting an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects to be called the Creditors' Assignee or Assignees.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1882.
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
1429] Solicitors in the Matter.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 3rd August, 1882, at 11 A.M.
at the Godowns attached to the Offices of Messrs. Siemssen & Co., Praya Central, for account of the concerned, ex *Feronia*.
382 Slabs of SPELTER, weighing about 82 Piculs.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1882. [1425

POSTPONED.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE following Properties will be Sold by the Undersigned by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 2nd August, 1882, at NOON, on the Premises,
(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1st Lot.—One HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 147D, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 63.
2nd Lot.—One HOUSE in Bonham Strand No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 161.
3rd Lot.—One HOUSE in Queen's Road West, No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1, of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.
4th Lot.—One HOUSE in West Street, Taipingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND LOT 223, (Section.)
5th Lot.—One HOUSE in West Street, Taipingshan, No. 53, Lot 224, (Section.)
6th Lot.—Three HOUSES in Square Street, Taipingshan Nos. 58, 60, and 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882. [1478

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 3rd day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises.
By Order of the MORTGAGEE.

Firstly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 341, measuring on the North and South sides 70 feet, on the East in Shelley Street 75 feet, and on the West 75 feet.
Secondly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 342, measuring on the North and South sides 70 feet, East in Shelley Street 36 feet, and on the West 29 feet.
Thirdly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as SECTION E of INLAND LOT No. 392, measuring on the North and South sides 16 feet and 9 inches, and on the East and West sides 50 feet.
Fourthly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as SECTION D of INLAND LOT No. 392, measuring on the North and South sides 17 feet and 5 inches, and on the East and West sides 50 feet.
Together with the EIGHT HOUSES erected thereon, viz.:—6 HOUSES in Shelley Street, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, and TWO HOUSES in Mosque Junction Nos. 1 & 2, 12.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
or to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1457

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VERY HANDSOME and VALUABLE ENGLISH, AMERICAN and SHANGHAI-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 4th August, 1882, at 2 P.M., at No. 2, Gage Street,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VERY HANDSOME and VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising:—
SILK and WOOL COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE; COTTAGE PIANO, by SCHWARCK; VERY HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, quite new; LARGE GILT MANTLE MIRRORS, BOMBAY CARVED WHATNOT, MARBLE-TOP TABLE, ENGLISH-MADE CHIFFONIER PLATE-GLASS BACK and DOORS, WATER COLORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, SATSUMA and YEDDO VASES, STATUETTES ORNAMENTS, CRYSTAL and BRONZE GAZALIERS, &c., &c.
MARBLE-TOP TEAK SIDEBOARD, PLATE-GLASS BACK; SOLID MAHOGANY EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, PINK and GOLD EMBOSSED DINNER SET, complete; TURQUOISE and GOLD DESSERT SET, GLASS and PLATED WARE, CUTTLERY, &c., &c.
VERY HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITE, quite new, made by Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai, comprising: WALNUT and MARBLE EMBOSSED BEDSTEAD with SPRING MATTRESS, &c., CHEST of DRAWERS, DRESSING TABLE, with MIRROR and WARDROBE to MATCH; AMERICAN SOLID MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, AMERICAN WALNUT INLAID MARBLETOP WASHING STAND and DRESSING TABLE; WARDROBES, with PLATE-GLASS DOORS; SILK and WOOL COVERED COUCH and EASY CHAIRS, HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS, BRASS POLES, DOUBLE WASHING SET, SHANGHAI BATH, LADY'S EVENING CHAIRS, AMERICAN COOKING STOVE.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on THURSDAY, the 3rd August.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [1420

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M.,
TO-MORROW,
the 4th August, 1882, on the Premises,
By Order of the Mortgagee,
the following Pieces of Ground.
To be Sold in two separate Lots.

1st Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND being a part of SUBSECTION E of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, having an area of 1,190 square feet. On the said Piece of GROUND is erected the HOUSE known as No. 66, Praya West.
2ND Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND being another part of SUBSECTION E of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, and part of SUBSECTION E of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, having an area of 1,171 square feet. On the said Piece of GROUND is erected the HOUSE known as No. 67, Praya West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale and Plans, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [1418

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, by Order of the MORTGAGEE,
TO-MORROW,
the 4th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., at Yow-ma-tee,
ONE HOUSE No. 32 in Temple Street, registered in the Land Office as SECTION D E and the REMAINING PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 107.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1454

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 5th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE.
THREE HOUSES in Third Street, Syingpoon, Nos. 84, 86 and 88. Registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION A of SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 681. Yearly Crown Rent $15.60.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1455

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY Virtue of a decree of the VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT of this Colony, the Undersigned will, on
MONDAY,
the 7th August next, Sell by Public Auction, in One Lot,
THE BRIGANTINE
"ROBERT T. CLAYTON,"
of 250 Tons, as she will then lie in this harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors Chains, Boats and all her Tackle and Apparel.
The said Sale will take place on board the said vessel at TWELVE NOON.
A Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf at 11.30 A.M. for the convenience of intending purchasers.
J. DYER BALL,
Marshal
of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1882. [1440

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 7th August, 1882, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.
An Invoice of JAPANESE LACQUERED and PORCELAIN WARE, &c.
Comprising:—
TEA SETS, VASES, JARS, BOWLS, CARD DISHES, and FLOWER POTS, CABINETS, TABLES, GLOVE BOXES, and ORNAMENTS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882. [1472

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 7th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
By Order of a Mortgagee.
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 6. Together with the 2 HOUSES in Jervois Street, Nos. 5 and 7.
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [1431

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 8th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY
namely:—

Lot No. 1.—All that Piece of GROUND PORTION of SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 197. Together with the Messuage erected thereon and known as No. 26, Graham Street, Hongkong.
Lot No. 2.—All that Piece of GROUND being the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 197. Together with the Messuage erected thereon and known as No. 28, Graham Street, Hongkong.
Lot No. 3.—All that Piece of GROUND being PORTION of the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 197. Together with the Messuage erected thereon at the Corner of Graham Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, and known as No. 30, Graham Street, Hongkong.
Lot No. 4.—All that Piece of GROUND being other PORTION of the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 197. Together with the Messuage erected thereon and known as No. 29, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong.

The said Premises are held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 31st August, 1844, and will be sold subject to existing Tenancies and to the payment of the proper proportion of Crown Rent and to the Covenants and Conditions contained in the Crown Lease.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
or to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors, Club Chambers and Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [1428

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 17th August, 1882, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Comprising:—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate in Queen's Road East, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon 175 feet or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Ground now or formerly in the possession of Government and measuring thereon 175 feet, on the East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon 220 feet, and on the West side thereof on Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon 220 feet, which said Piece of GROUND is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 74. Together with 48 MESSUAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years.
The Property will be offered for Sale in 48 lots and will be sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed therefor.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1882. [1442

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 9th August, 1882, at 2 P.M., on the Premises,
By Order of a MORTGAGEE.
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 28C, measuring on the North and South sides 14 feet and 6 inches, and on the East and West sides 86 feet. Together with the MESSUAGES erected thereon and known as No. 85, Jervois Street, No. 16, Burd Street, Nos. 8 and 10, Cleverly Street.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1456

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 9th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as GILMAN'S BAZAAR.
Being MARINE LOT No. 55, and the additions and extensions thereto having erected thereon 66 HOUSES known as Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127 and 129, on Queen's Road, Nos. 1 to 38, both inclusive, in Gilman's Bazaar, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, in Gilman Street, and Nos. 53a, 53b, 53c and 53D, Praya, held under a Crown Lease dated the 10th day of February, 1844, and the extension thereof dated the 19th day of March, 1856, for the term of 75 years and the further term of 924 years at the Crown Rent of $639.44.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Supreme Court House,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1882. [1373

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 24th August, 1882, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
Comprising:—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate in Staunton Street, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North and East side thereof on Staunton Street, and measuring thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South West side thereof on other Portion of the said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or thereabouts, on the North West side thereof on Siu Wong Street, and measuring thereon 205 feet or thereabouts, and on the South East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 94 and measuring thereon 205 feet or thereabouts, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND is registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 157. Together with the 42 MESSUAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 994 years.
The Property will be offered for sale in 42 lots and will be sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed therefor.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1882. [1444

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE ENGINEERING WORKS IN SINGAPORE.

In consequence of the expiry of Partnership, the old established business of Messrs. RILEY HARGREAVES & Co. will be offered for sale by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by private arrangement) on
THURSDAY,
21st September, 1882, at 2.30 P.M.,
and as the Works will continue to be carried on until the day of sale the property will be sold as a Going Business.
The Works are most conveniently situated in North Campong Malacca, Singapore, within a few minutes drive of town—and, besides having an extensive frontage to Merchants' Road, are bounded by the Singapore River, where Boilers, and other heavy weights, can be lifted by Crane from Boats into the yard.
The GROUND, which has an area of 33701 square feet, is held under Government Leases dated 1st April, 1856, for 99 years, with a Quit-rent of $21 a year.
The BUILDINGS are of Brick, with Tiled Roofs, and are strong and substantial, and comprise Engine Shop, Foundry, Smiths' Shop, Boiler Shed, Pattern Loft, Storerooms, Offices, and Foremen's and Workmen's quarters.
The MACHINERY consists of a 12 H.P. Horizontal Engine and Cornish Boiler; one Fan 12 In. delivery; one large Screw Cutting self-acting surfacing Lathe, 28 feet bed—16 In. centres—7 feet and 3 feet face plates and 3 feet chuck; and three Screw Cutting Lathes of smaller sizes; one Planing Machine 12 feet by 3 feet 6 in. by 5 feet high, one Shaping Machine; one Patent Screwing Machine; four Vertical Drilling Machines, with Shafting, Palleys, Belting, and all Tools belonging to the above Machinery; also 100 feet in length of Work Benches, and 13 Vices.
The FOUNDRY is furnished with one 7 Ton Jib Crane; one 8 H.P. Tangye's Engine and Boiler with Roots's Patent Blower combined (New); two 4 Ton Cupolas; one 1½ Ton Cupola; three Brass Furnaces; one large Air Furnace (reverberatory) with all the necessary Ladles, Boxes, Core Bars, &c., &c., weighing 45 Tons.
The SMITHS' SHOP is fitted with one 12 Cwt. Steam Hammer; seven Smiths' Hearths and Anvils, with all the requisite Tools and appliances.
The COPPERSMITHS' SHOP is furnished with all the appliances for carrying on Coppersmiths' and Plumber's work.
The BOILER SHED has one set of Plate Bending Rolls, 8 feet by 12 in.; one Punching and Shearing Machine; one 8 H.P. High Pressure Horizontal Engine to drive the above; one Massive Cast Iron Perforated Floor Plate, 9 feet by 9 feet (planed true).
The PATTERN LOFT is well stocked with a valuable and extensive assortment of useful Patterns.
The OFFICE FURNITURE includes Working Drawings, as well as all the business correspondence of the Firm since its commencement in 1863.
The above valuable Property will be offered for sale in one lot, and is a safe and profitable investment, and the Books and Balance Sheets of the Firm are open for inspection to intending purchasers for their satisfaction.
The Stock in hand can either be taken over at a valuation, or Sold by Auction, as may be agreed upon.
For all further particulars
Apply to
W. B. SMITH,
or
POWELL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Singapore, 21st June, 1882 [1256

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
Read, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence they from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before FOUR P.M. TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 6th proximo, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1424

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
Captain Felgate, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before FIVE P.M., TO-DAY, the 31st instant.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th August, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1458

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "AGAMENNON," FROM LONDON.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 6th inst., for shipment per steamer "ULYSSES."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1882. [1450

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AGAMEMNON,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Wanchai Godown Co.'s No. 4 Godown; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st July, 1882.
Goods undelivered after the 6th August, 1882, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1882. [1450

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON.

THE British Bark
"MELBREK,"
Captain Lightbody, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Delivery of Gunpowder and other explosives must be taken immediately.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1882. [1448

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "TELEMACHUS." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 4th Aug., for shipment per steamer "ULYSSES."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1449

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed in the Wanchai Godown Co.'s No. 4 Godown; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 29th July, 1882.
Goods undelivered after the 4th August, 1882, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1449

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUMIDA-MARU," FROM KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1882, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent,
Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1882.

STEAMSHIP "SACHALIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "[illegible]RATE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 4th August, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1882.

FROM ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, QUEENSLAND PORTS AND PORT DARWIN, &c.

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer
"CATTERTHU

NOW ON SALE.

THE

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.

FOR 1882.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION,

has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports of CHUNGKING, WLADIWOSTOCK, MACACA, and PENANG have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes the NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amended TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1880 &c.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of 1,100 names, and gives reference to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK .....Messrs. A. Bjerling & Co.
LONDON .....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON .....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON .....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28

BIRTH.

At East Point, on 1st August, Mrs. A. RODGER, of a daughter. [1474

DEATH.

At Saigon, on Friday, the 14th July, of acute disease of the heart, DAVEY WATERSON, late of Poplar, Marine Surveyor, in the 24th year of his age. Universally regretted. [1478

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3RD, 1882.

THE outrageous assault upon the Abbé CONRAUX and his native assistant at Hu-lan Ho, in Manchuria, if veraciously recounted by Philo-Coreanus, is a striking proof of the ferocity and brutality of the Chinese soldiery and of the treachery of the mandarins. We are not too prepared to support the missionaries in all their disputes with the Chinese, for it has been shown, on several occasions, that riots have been provoked by arbitrary or overreaching conduct on the part of the expounders of Christianity, or that they have at all events displayed a want of tact that could only be termed culpable under the circumstances. The outrage on the French Missionary and his assistant at Hu-lan would seem, from the connected narrative given, to have been a manifestation of official spite and hatred in which the populace had no share whatever, and for which the local mandarins are solely responsible. It is stated by Philo-Coreanus that two persons had been arrested at Hu-lan for selling a piece of land to the French Mission for a school, and the Abbé proceeded thither for the purpose of appealing to the higher authorities. In the meantime he promised the military and civil mandarins of the place that the ground should not be utilised for building purposes until this consent was obtained. He waited for some days for a reply to his communication, and on the 15th June was about leaving his room when a crowd of soldiers rushed in and commenced beating him with sticks and fists. The worthy priest took up a revolver which was lying on a table to fire it—so he alleges—in the air lest it might be used against himself, when in the struggle it went off and the ball lodged in one of his cowardly assailants. This added to their fury, with the result that the Father and his assistant, who came in to see what was passing, were tied up and subjected to the most cruel and bestial outrages that savages could devise for their torment. It is stated that one of the victims of this barbarity has since succumbed to his injuries, and if the description of the treatment be not exaggerated it is simply a marvel that either survived. The incident of the revolver is the only weak point in Father CONRAUX's case, and it must be confessed the explanation given of its discharge sounds rather improbable. It was certainly unfortunate that the Abbé should have had such an arm in his possession at all, for it would have been no real protection against a mob of Chinese soldiers. Missionaries know that when they go into the interior of China they carry their lives in their hands—many of them, to their credit, glory in the fact—and they are safest who confide most implicitly in the good will of the people. The missionary in China should carefully avoid, if possible, any communication with the mandarins, and should especially endeavour to keep entirely aloof from the military, who are notoriously hostile to all foreigners, and always ready to insult and injure them. The outrage on Abbé CONRAUX will of course lead to a demand for satisfaction from the French Minister at Peking, but the real instigators of the affair will, as usual, no doubt, escape punishment; the only satisfaction likely to be obtained will be the bamboozing, for appearance's sake, of a few of the ruffians who took part in the assault.

The German steamer *Wells* goes to the Cosmopolitan dock to-day.

The delivery of the English Mail was begun at 7.10 a.m. yesterday.

We learn that the Spanish steamer *Churruca*, belonging to Messrs. Olano, Larrinaga & Co., of Manila, has got ashore a little to the North of Luzon. Messrs. Remedios & Co., the agents at this port, received an insurance advice by telegraph this morning, simply stating the above fact, and nothing further is known at present.

The *Straits Times* says:—"The Celestial Reasoning Association, a sort of Chinese Debating Society organised under the auspices of Mr. Tso Ping Lung, Chinese Consul at this port, has latterly been considering questions calculated to develop the reasoning power of its members. The subjects are submitted in advance, the members preparing papers or essays on the subject, which are submitted and read, the debate following. Their latest subject was, whether married life is preferable to single blessedness; the vote, with true gallantry, being largely in favour of wedded life".

Under date of the 21st June, Mr. W. H. Brereton writes as follows to the *London and China Express*:—Your correspondent "Straits," has afforded valuable information to the public in general, and the anti-Opium Society in particular. He tells us that in the annual medical report of the Straits Settlements for the past year it appears that out of a European population of 4,000 there were twenty-six deaths from alcoholic poisoning, whilst in a population of 300,000 Chinese there were but three deaths from the same cause. This proves what I have shown in my recent lectures, viz., what an extremely temperate people the Chinese are, even when living at a distance from their own country amongst a population of Europeans, Indians, and Malays, many of whom are not over temperate in their habits. "Straits" further tells us that there were amongst the same Chinese population five cases of poisoning by opium, but he has omitted to show that these were not the result of *opium smoking*, as some perhaps might infer, but were simply cases of suicide by the *eating of poisonous doses of the drug*, such being a very usual mode of self-destruction amongst the Chinese, especially females of the unfortunate class. Suicide by opium smoking is unknown in China and the Straits, and is, I believe, a physical impossibility.

The English mail arrived yesterday by one of the recent additions to the P. & O. Co.'s fleet, the *Shannon*. This is her first voyage to China, and she is the first of the new steamers to visit this colony. She is a powerful vessel of over 4,000 tons, and she has made a fine run out. Her passage from Aden to Bombay was the fastest on record, it being done in just five days, beating the previous best time, made by the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, by several hours though a heavy monsoon wind prevailed with otherwise dirty weather and a high sea. From Singapore to this port, the run was an unusually good one, the distance being accomplished in four and a half days. The vessel shows a considerable advance upon any of the older boats composing the company's fleet, and her arrangements for passenger traffic are magnificent. She has two masts, each of which, however, are full rigged. She has a raised poop and forecastle, and a fine hurricane deck running over the entire centre of the ship. Not much of the main deck is thus left clear, but the sides under the hurricane deck are open for a good width, and afford an excellent promenade, the sides being well open to the breeze. The hurricane deck is very commodious, and gives more real deck accommodation than is to be got under the old arrangements on other ships, and furthermore it has the advantage of being tenable to passengers in all but the very roughest weather. The saloon, smoking room, and music room of the *Shannon* are superbly fitted up, and are much more ornate than those of any of the fleet which have hitherto called at this port. The music room is over the centre of the saloon. The great feature of the decorations is that the panels of the walls are of real marble, ornamented with scroll work, and picked out in gilding. All the other work is most chastely and beautifully executed, and the furniture, of carved oak, is in keeping with it. The steamer is altogether an evidence that the P. & O. Company are doing their best to render journeys to the Far East possible to the most fastidious by minimising the discomforts of the long passage. The introduction of such a class of vessels is likely to greatly enhance the popularity of the company amongst all who have to travel by sea.

The following items are from the *London and China Express* of the 30th June:—

Mr. Liu, a Chinese merchant, resident in London, has accepted an invitation to be present at the Cobden Club dinner.

The *Mosquito*, 4, Lieut-Commander F. R. Sandilands, arrived at Aden from Singapore on the 25th inst., *en route* to Devonport.

We believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury has as yet communicated nothing of a definite nature regarding the proposal to create a Bishopric in Japan.

The amount (£72,000) of Mr. Jones's donation to the Church Missionary Society, for purposes of the Mission in China and Japan, was handed to the Society's offices on the 27th inst.

The *London Gazette* of the 23rd inst. notifies that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Sosuke Kokichi as Consul in London for his Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan.

Seven thousand Chinese labourers have arrived in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, since Jan. 1st last. The large number congregated there produces some uneasiness among the inhabitants.

The *Gazette* notifies that Capt. George Frederick Harris, from the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain in the army.

The Chinese Government some time ago ordered from the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, near Stettin, two torpedo steamers, to be built after the model now adopted for the German Navy. These two steamers will be despatched to China, together with the new vessel *Ting Yuen*, which has also been built at the Vulcan yard, and which was inspected by the Chinese Minister at Berlin on the 24th inst.

With a view to arranging for the Marines of the Mediterranean Squadron at Alexandria, the Admiralty have directed that an officer of the fleet shall take up the duties of transport officer afloat, and Lieut. F. S. Wheeler, R.N., of the *Condor*, has been selected for the appointment. Lieut. Wheeler was for several years on the China Station in the *Ocean* flagship, and in the *Sylvia*, surveying-vessel, [illegible] the two commissions of Captain St. John [illegible].

The latest mail advices received home were:—Shanghai May 13th, Foochow 13th, Manila 15th, Hongkong 18th, Batavia 22nd, Saigon 22nd, Yokohama, *viâ* San Francisco 23rd, Singapore 25th. The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *viâ* Naples, on the 26th inst., its due date. The Japan advices, *viâ* San Francisco, were received on the 27th inst. The next inward (P. & O.) mail, ex steamer *Verona*, from Shanghai May 20, was despatched from Alexandria on the 27th inst., a few hours in advance of its due date.

The *Stirling Castle*, the dates of whose wonderfully fast passage we recorded in our last issue, has been seen by many visitors during the week, as great interest has been very naturally excited in her. Amongst those who visited her on the 24th were Lord Aberdare, Lord Enfield, Lord Ashley, and Sir George Chambers, who all admired her. The Admiralty officials have also been down to inspect her, and she has been surveyed by them for the purpose of being placed on the transport list. Her great breadth and the height of her 'tween decks would render her an efficient vessel for such service. All visitors have been most cordially received by Captain Marshall—who commands her, and who has skilfully navigated her, and is well known in the China trade—and her owners, Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Sons. The *Stirling Castle* is now at Antwerp loading cargo. Considerable interest was caused on her arrival there at that port, a large number of people having collected to await her. Many came from Brussels on purpose to visit her. The King of the Belgians also expected to view her shortly. She completes in London, and is expected to leave on her voyage to China on the 8th prox.

The Siamese Government, in view of the increasing relations and commerce between Great Britain and Siam, have resolved to establish a Legation in London to represent H.M. the King of Siam at the Court of St. James. His Highness Prince Prisdang, who has for some time been resident in this country, has received his credentials as the first Minister, and it is expected that he will present them at an early date, and be received by Her Majesty. We must offer our congratulations to his Highness on the choice that His Majesty has been pleased to make, and trust that he may long fill a post for which he is eminently qualified.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* publishes intelligence from Kuldja that General Frisde, M. Schismaroff, the second Russian Commissioner, and M. Paderni, the Russian Consul, paid a visit on May 14th last to Swihun (?), where they were received with great distinction, and entertained at dinner by the Chinese authorities. The latter expressed the desire that the people who had emigrated should return to Kuldja. General Frisde declined this, and declared that the families emigrating to Russian territory required a convoy for their protection, and that a Russian post at Swihun (?) was necessary, in order to guard against all possible contingencies.

The *Gazette* of the 27th inst. contains the notification that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Walter Baring, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Tokio, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon; the Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, now a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Tokio. Mr. Baring, whose appointment was only made on Jan. 23rd last, has never proceeded to his post. The Hon. P. H. Le P. Trench, who is now appointed in his place, first entered the Diplomatic Service in 1859, when he was nominated an Attaché. He passed an examination, and was appointed to Paris, August, 1859, and was transferred to Constantinople, January, 1860, and then to Munich, December, 1861. He passed a second examination, July, 1863, and was promoted to be a Third Secretary, November, 1863, and in August, 1865, was transferred to Rio de Janeiro, and to Washington in 1868, when he was also Private Secretary to Sir Edward Thornton, then H.M.'s Minister to the United States. In August, 1870, he was promoted to be Second Secretary at Florence, but did not proceed there, being transferred to Washington in November, 1870. From January, 1879, to October, 1881, he was employed in the Foreign office, and at the latter date was transferred to Rome.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 1st August, 1882.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.—FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

The relations between the British Ambassador and the Sultan are not satisfactory.

The Conference is at a standstill, and the Russian Ambassador has been ordered to abstain from it pending further instructions.

POLICE COURT.

2nd August.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

LARCENIES.

Wong Achung, jinrickshaw coolie, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing articles of clothing to the value of $6.50, the property of Frederick Eugene Hopgood, a seaman of the steamer *Lord of the Isles*, on the 31st ult.

U A-kan, bricklayer, was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing a hawker's jacket near Ko Shing Theatre, on Monday. He had been in gaol before.

Man A-man, caulker, had a similar sentence passed upon him for stealing a tin of white lead, belonging to the Dock Company, at Hung Ham, on the 1st inst., from a steamer under repair there.

TSE-FA TICKET VENDOR.

Chan Akwai, hawker, was charged with selling Tse-Fa lottery tickets in the public street, on the 1st inst., and was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond, tickets to be destroyed, and $3.60, found on prisoner, to go to the Poor Box.

EXTENSIVE ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

Twenty-six Chinese were brought before the Court charged with public gambling at No. 72, Queen's-road West, on the 1st inst.

Acting Inspector Hennessy went to the house with a party of police and fire informers, and he secured all the exits of the place by sending the five informers ahead to guard them before any alarm was given. He followed with the police and seized all the men on the top floor.

The defendants were fined $10 each, or in default a month's imprisonment. $15 out of the fines to be divided among the informers.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Shannon*, Captain J. S. Murray, from Bombay 15th, Colombo 20th, Penang 25th, and Singapore 28th July, with the London mail of the 30th June, arrived here early yesterday morning. The subjoined telegrams are taken from Indian papers:—

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, 7th July.

The false prophet in the Soudan has again defeated the Egyptian troops with enormous loss, and is now marching on Sennaar.

ALLAHABAD, 12th July.

A telegram has been received here giving details of the bombardment. The firing on the part of the British fleet commenced at 7 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning. The fire was returned at once from the shore, but after 20 minutes two batteries were silenced. At 10 o'clock Forts Marsa and Kamut were blown up. The fire is now said to be slackening. Many guns in the forts have been dismounted, but there is no sign of surrender on the one hand or of damage to the fleet on the other. The *Monarch's* gatlings are sweeping the shore. At 11 o'clock the forts were gradually silencing. The Ras-el-Tin forts suffered severely from the fire directed upon them by the *Alexandra*, *Superb* and *Temeraire*. The other ships engaged in the bombardment were the *Inflexible*, the *Penelope*, and the *Monarch*. The great tower of Fort Pharos has been demolished.

LATER.

The action ended at 6 o'clock in the evening, all the forts fronting the sea having been silenced. The British have spiked the guns of Fort Marsa and Ras-el-Tin. The Palace is ruined, and four forts have been blown up. To-day (Wednesday) the attack was to be resumed in the inner harbour and upon the Marabou forts.

ALLAHABAD, 13th July.

The *Pioneer* published the following telegram dated London, July 11th, 5.35 p.m.:—"Twelve men belonging to the crew of the *Invincible*, swam ashore with Lieutenant Bradford. They burst two guns and spiked six in Fort Meks unopposed."

LATER.

The attack was resumed at nine o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, but was stopped at eleven owing to the haze. The forts along the sea face and the island of Pharos are deserted. The Ras-el-Tin Palace is still burning. During the night the Egyptians repaired the Moncrieff Fort. The truce proved resultless, Arabi refusing to surrender the forts. Incendiary fires have broken out and pillaging has commenced. The Khedive is unharmed. Austria and Germany have approved of the bombardment.

LONDON, 13th July.

Arabi has withdrawn the Egyptian army which was at Alexandria into the interior. It is unknown where the Khedive is. Alexandria is in flames. All the convicts have been released and have set fire to many buildings. The atrocities committed are reported as frightful. The entire European quarter of the city is destroyed and a hundred Europeans have been massacred; others fought their way to the beach, where they were rescued by ships' boats.

LONDON, 13th July, Morning.

Admiral Seymour refused the request to negotiate until the harbour forts have surrendered. Arabi refused these conditions. Hostilities have not yet recommenced. The Khedive is safe.

The Duke of Connaught has volunteered for Egypt. He will probably command a brigade.

Mr. Gladstone has denied that France is estranged.

LONDON, 13th July, Noon.

Arabi's flag of truce turns out to be simply a ruse to gain time and enable the Egyptian troops to withdraw from forts which have since been abandoned.

LONDON, 13th July, Evening.

The Khedive is at Ramleh Palace, surrounded by soldiers; his position is precarious. Admiral Seymour has landed 600 marines.

The Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons, said that Admiral Seymour had been instructed to-day not to dismantle the forts or disable the guns, but to endeavour to open communications with the Khedive and invite him to restore order in concert with Dervish Pasha; at the same time landing a party of men for police purposes and inviting European ships to co-operate.

LONDON, July 14th, Morning.

Alexandria is full of plunderers. The Marines attacked and scattered them, killing seven. Our force is inadequate to hold the city.

Arabi and his army are one hour's march distant.

LONDON, July 14th, Noon.

The Arabs are looting the steamer *Glenlyon* ashore in the Canal. The *Vindobala* is also aground.

It is believed the Egyptians lost 2,000 men during the bombardment.

LONDON, July 14th, Evening.

The news which was current throughout the press that the Arabs were looting the steamer *Glenlyon* is utterly false.

Two-thirds of Arabi's army has deserted.

Arabi embarked in a boat on the Alexandria Canal during the bombardment.

It is believed that Arabi's forces are dispersing.

The Khedive is at Ras-et-Tin Palace, guarded by 700 Marines, and has also obtained the support of some of the Egyptian troops. Cherif Pacha, being summoned, said he would endeavour to restore order.

The Marines have occupied Fort Napoleon, commanding Alexandria, which is now in utter ruins; the fire is still raging.

The Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that gunboats are authorized to escort vessels through the Canal.

Lloyds' state that the traffic through the Canal is stopped.

The Bluejackets occupy the city gates and are ordered to shoot any marauders.

CEYLON, 14th July, 1872.

Memo: from P. & O. Co. to the Editor *Ceylon Observer*. Sir,—The following telegram has just reached me from our Superintendent at Bombay:—"*Surat* and *Ancona* left Port Said at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th; *Pekin* there awaiting *Bokhara*. Communication satisfactory for the present."

LONDON, 15th July.

Arabi, previous to his departure, ordered the murder of the Khedive and the looting of the city. The Khedive escaped through bribery.

The Channel Squadron at Cyprus, and the *Minotaur* with the siege train, are ordered to Alexandria. The Duke of Connaught will command the Guards' Brigade.

LONDON, 16th July.

British war vessels are stationed at the entrance of the Suez Canal, ready to advance at a moment's notice, should occasion arise.

The Germans, Americans, and Russians are assisting Admiral Seymour to restore order; the French and Italian Admirals, however, refuse to disembark any men or render any assistance.

The conflagration is dying out and looting has ceased.

Rumours are current that disturbances have broken out in Cairo.

A thousand Marines have left Malta for Alexandria.

The Ambassadors, however, have presented an identical note to the Porte, inviting him to send troops to Egypt.

LONDON, 17th July.

Arabi is at Kalfredowar with a considerable force, but in a demoralized state.

The ironclads *Agincourt* and *Northumberland* with transports conveying 3,500 men, are nearing Alexandria.

Cairo is quiet.

The French Government have accepted the invitation of the British Government for a joint protection of the Suez Canal.

Admiral Seymour has issued a Manifesto undertaking to restore order, the Egyptian Government assenting.

ALEXANDRIA, 17th July.

5,800 of the British line and marines have already disembarked. General Alison commands. Arabi is intrenching at Kalfredowar.

The President of the Council of Ministers has disavowed Arabi. The International Tribunal and Post Office have been re-opened.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17th July.

The Sultan is disposed to agree to Turkish intervention in Egypt.

The identical note from the Powers limits occupation to three months, the whole expense to be charged to Egypt.

PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

SIMLA, 7th July.

It is settled that Sir Herbert Macpherson will command the Indian expedition to Egypt should one be sent.

BOMBAY, 7th July.

Details of the force for the Egyptian expedition are authoritatively published by the *Bombay Gazette*. The Marine and Military Departments at Bombay have received instructions to make all preliminary arrangements prior to actually calling tenders for shipping and bringing troops down by rail. The actual force to be transported consists of: one mountain battery, two garrison batteries, one regiment of Native cavalry, seven regiments of Native infantry, two regiments of European infantry, four companies of sappers and miners.

Besides the above two regiments of Madras Native Infantry to be sent to Aden as reserve, the contributions to the force above enumerated are made as follows:—

Bengal.—One European infantry regiment. One native cavalry. Four regiments native infantry. Two companies of Sappers and Miners.

Bombay.—One European Infantry (Seaforth Highlanders). Two N. I. regiments (Sixteenth N. I. and second Belloochies).

Madras.—One native Infantry. Two companies Sappers and Miners.

As regards Artillery, two batteries will come from Bengal and one from Bombay.

The two regiments for reserve at Aden will not be despatched until the main body has started.

The actual numbers of the force for Suez are:—Europeans, 1,800; native troops, 5,000; followers, 3,000; horses, 700; mules 2,000.

For transport service, it is calculated that at least 26 steamers, averaging 2,600 to 2,400 tons will be required to convey these numbers. Although this amount of shipping is not at the present moment ready in harbour, it is expected to be so before long. The whole embarkation will take place from Prince's Dock.

One of the Garrison batteries is to be equipped with four 25-pounder M. L. R. guns, and two 36-pounder howitzers; all guns of position. 500 rounds per gun are to be taken. The infantry are to take 500 rounds of ammunition per man. The Kabul scale baggage to be allowed. The 2,000 mules represent about half the transport for this.

The Commissariat Department are advertising for tenders for the supply of provisions, medical comforts, grain, forage, and also for Transport Inspectors.

BOMBAY, 8th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swinhoe arrived at Bombay yesterday, from Mhow, to take command of the depot for the shipping of troops and stores to Egypt. The depot is being organized at Prince's Dock, and opens to-day. It is expected the troops and stores will be ready for despatch in a fortnight after receipt of orders. Colonel Luckhardt, the Commissary General, is in Bombay. If the Egyptians cut off the Sweet Water Canal, so as to deprive the troops of water, the steamers will condensé water. The troops will take a month's supplies, and two months' supplies will be sent in addition immediately after their departure.

In all branches of business there is a feeling of depression. Coal went up to five rupees a ton, and holders are not eager to sell. The banks have insisted upon cargoes being insured against war risks.

SIMLA, 10th July.

Orders have been issued for the First Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment at Morar, which relieves the First Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, at Aden, to proceed to Aden immediately.

SIMLA, 12th July.

Several additional native cavalry regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Egypt for the purpose of patrolling the Canal, the 6th Native Cavalry is named as one of the first to start.

ALLAHABAD, 12th July, Evening.

A railway corps is being organised for Egypt. The telegraph train will be under the superintendence of Mr. G. L. Towers, assisted by Mr. H. Smith, with a small staff of civilian subordinates. The signallers will be trained soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

BOMBAY, 3rd July.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh and Albany voted in the House of Lords in favour of the Bill for marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Sir Claude de Crespigny, who went up in a balloon with Simmons, the aeronaut, has been much injured by the balloon striking against a wall in ascending. The balloon went away with Simmons, but he landed safely in France.

The Corporation of Limerick have voted the freedom of the city to Michael Davitt.

A public demonstration was held in Hyde Park to protest against coercion in Ireland.

SIMLA, 7th July.

The *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to officiate as Chief Justice of Calcutta during Sir Richard Garth's absence.

RANGOON, 8th July.

Intelligence has reached here of the total wreck of the British barque *Norwood*, Captain Fraser, from Rio, off Preparis Island. All hands were saved, being picked up by the *Fleur de Lys*, and taken to Cassim. The *Gloria Dei*, which sailed from here with rice, has been totally wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope, but all hands were saved.

BOMBAY, 10th July.

The P. & O. steamer *Shannon*, arriving with the mails, has made the quickest passage on record, doing the distance in several hours less than the previous best passage. The officers report that everything was quiet in the Canal, when the steamer passed through, and those on board know nothing of the excitement and anxiety regarding the Canal until Aden was reached.

LONDON, 13th July.

Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank Corporation £14 10s; Chartered Bank, £22; Chartered Mercantile Bank, £16 10s; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, £59.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.

OPIUM.

The quotations of the day are given at $582½ for New and $555 for Old Patna; with a stock of 750 chests of both. For New Benares the rate is given at $550, with a stock of 450 chests.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Ajax*, for London—108,182 lbs. tea, 12 cases silk piece goods, 150 bales waste silk, and 111 pkgs. sundries. From Amoy—1,152 pkgs. tea and 4 pkgs. effects.

Per steamer *Corsica*, for Yokohama—72 bundles rattans, 101 pieces ebony, 445 pkgs. iron hoops and bars, 10 bags coffee, 901 bags flour, 901 bags rice, 3,694 bags sugar, 10 flasks quicksilver, and 533 pkgs. merchandise. For San Francisco—55 bales hessian bags, 545 bales gunnies, 18,509 bags rice, 739 bags beans, 305 bags sugar, 222 bags coffee, 110 bags pepper, 103 bags sago, 49 nutmegs, 30 cases tin, 1,250 cases oil, 392 cases tea, 8 cases silks, 57 cases prepared opium, 10 pkgs. rattans, and 4,158 pkgs. merchandise. For Victoria—60 cases tea, 400 bags rice, and 29 pkgs. merchandise. For Chicago—2,925 cases tea. For New York—14 cases silks, 93 bales silk, 4,715 pkgs. tea, and 3 cases sundries. For Boston—24 cases hats. For Panama—1,900 bags rice, 41 pkgs. merchandise, 10 cases tea, and 13 rolls matting. For Callao—3 cases silks, and 9 cases merchandise.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.72
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....4.82

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Banks have been done at 129 and 130 per cent. premium for cash and 133 and 134 per cent. for the end of September, closing firm at 130 per cent. for cash. Docks have been placed at 49 and 50 per cent. for cash and 51½ per cent. for the end of the month. Sugars have found buyers at $190 for the end of the month.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—130 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,625 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,575 per share ex dividend.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 880 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$235 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 14 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$80 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$985 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$320 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$28 premium ex dividend.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$102 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$190 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$130 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$134 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—£102 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£107 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following settlements are taken from Messrs. STEEL & LAMER's Freight Circular:—

German bark HANSA, 499 tons, to London, private terms.

American bark P. T. CARLETON, 986 tons, to San Francisco, private terms.

British ship EMBLEM, 1,152 tons, to San Francisco, private terms.

American bark S. R. BEARSE, 607 tons, to Callao, private terms.

German three-masted schooner ANNIE, 345 tons, to Bangkok and back, $1,800 in full, 30 lay days.

German bark GESINE BEONS, 401 tons, to Newchwang and back, 22 cents per picul, 27 lay days.

British bark RAVEN, 343 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin, 20 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

Danish brig FANÖ, 277 tons, to Newchwang and back, 25 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

German bark MINNA, 457 tons, Whampoa to Chefoo and back *viâ* Newchwang, 30 cents per picul, 35 lay days.

British three-masted schooner GLENURY, 280 tons, Whampoa to Chefoo and back *viâ* Newchwang, 32 cents per picul, 33 lay days.

British bark WALLS CASTLE, 626 tons, to Chefoo and Newchwang and back *viâ* Chefoo, $4,500 in full, 51 lay days.

German three-masted schooner HERDT, 358 tons, to Chefoo and back, 18½ cents per picul, 27 lay days.

British steamer REMUS, 642 tons, to Saigon and back, $3,200 in full, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 11 cents per picul.

British steamer PERNAMBUCO, 645 tons, to Saigon, $825 in full.

British steamer ÆGEAN, 749 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.

German steamer PHOENIX, 789 tons, to Saigon and back, $3,550 in full.

British steamer BENLEDI, 1,000 tons, to Saigon and back, 13 cents per picul, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 12 cents per picul.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

[FROM MESSRS FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.]

August 2nd.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.574
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.560
Barometer—6 P.M.	29.544
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—6 P.M.	79
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Maximum	81
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	81

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

August 2nd.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 p.m.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 p.m.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 p.m.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.46	29.55	29.40	29.37	29.44	29.46	29.50	29.86
Thermometer attached	90.0	89.0	85.0	81.0	82.5	82.8	81.5	81.6
Direction of Wind	SW	S	SW	W	ENE	NNE	SW	SW
Force	5	3	2-4	2-4	5	3	6	6
Dry Thermometer	89.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	80.0	83.8	83.8
Wet Thermometer	81.0	78.0	79.0	79.0	79.5	79.0	79.2	79.1
Weather	s.m.	c.	f.	rep.	c.p.	c.p.	s.b.	bcm.
Hour's Rain	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	1.20	0.50	0.28	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm; 1 to 3 light breeze; 4 to 6 moderate; 7 to 8 fresh; 9 to 10 strong; 11 to 12 heavy; 13 to 15 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Hail threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of that signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (hours are registered from 1 to 24), and the quantity of water fallen collected in inches.

Thames Street Industries, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or John Gosnell and Co., London.—[Advt.] [831

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

GAOL ACCOMMODATION IN HONGKONG.

Commenting upon the abandonment by the Authorities in Downing Street of the scheme for the resuscitation of the Stonecutter's Island Gaol, the *London and China Express* of the 23rd ultimo says:—"The public of "Hongkong have gained another victory by "the decision of the Colonial Office to re-"ject the scheme for erecting a new gaol "on Stonecutter's Island, and are now no "doubt beginning to experience a sense of re-"lief from the anxiety they have been labour-"ing under for so long with reference to the "affairs of the Colony. The question of the "new gaol was one to which great opposi-"tion was offered, but it was strongly sup-"ported by Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, who "had set his mind on carrying it out. For-"tunately, however, it was necessary to sub-"mit the proposal to head-quarters, and ow-"ing, possibly, to what was known regarding "other similar schemes, the Secretary of "State for the Colonies went deeply into "the subject, with the result mentioned." Public opinion in this Colony did set very strongly against the project formed by Governor HENNESSY and advocated by the

lays for repairs. This expense should surely render the former good for at least seven years, and the latter good for an indefinite period, or say for ten years. The *Kiu-kiang* was surveyed in dock recently, and the hull was found to be perfectly sound. It will be only necessary to put her boilers in good condition. To do so the cost will be $4,000. The aggregate of these figures, doubtless makes a formidable sum, but I am happy to mention that since the year 1879 we have expended on the existing steamers for extraordinary repairs only $18,000. This sum, gentlemen, is certainly very small indeed, considering that we have kept our fleet in good running order and have performed the service satisfactorily to the public. Strictly speaking the items mentioned before should have been disbursed out of the earnings of the present half-year, but it has been deemed advisable to write them off the profits now in hand. When the six months shall have expired, our fleet will be in thorough order, and the whole of the earnings coming in may then be looked upon as perfectly good. We have purchased the *Kiungchow* and the *Yot-sai*. Your directors are averse to buying up opposition, but in this instance they laid out the sum of $57,500, not only to quash competition, but to acquire steamers that they actually required. There was a gap in the night service between Hongkong and Canton. Trade and traffic have not developed to such an extent as to warrant our running a boat of the *Fo-tean* class. Freight and passage money collected at present will just suffice to pay for running the *Kiung-chow* and for leaving us a small profit on that line. We intend to withdraw the *Spark* from the Canton, Macao waters and to replace her by the *Yot-sai*. The latter will be better adapted for that route and should compete more successfully with the *Chun-ping*. This statement will convince you that these vessels are to be most advantageously utilised. From advices received from London our new steamer, the *Honam*, has proved to be a great success, so much so, that our agents write "she will take the shine out of all river steamers in this part of the world." This, gentlemen, is very satisfactory; we can now only hope to see her riding safely at anchor in this harbour ere long. Presuming that there are no questions to be asked I beg to propose that the report and the accounts be adopted.

Mr. ARNOLD seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The following is the

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the usual statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs, and all other outgoings, there remains, including $18,908.06 brought forward from last account, the sum of $103,097.43 at credit of profit and loss account. From this sum the directors recommend that $30,000, or 5 per cent. on the capital, be paid as dividend for the half-year, that $5,000 be written off machinery account, that $15,000 be placed at credit of depreciation fund, and that $3,75[illegible] be appropriated as directors' and auditors' fees, leaving a balance of $50,347.43 to be carried forward to new account, thus making ample provision for the outlay referred to below.

Advices from the Company's Agents confirm the report given in the public papers of the successful trial trips of the steamer built on the Clyde, which has been named the *Honam*. It is to be regretted, however, that owing to adverse circumstances, the hull ters delayed the completion of the vessel for two months beyond the contract time. She started on her voyage out on 4th June, and having left Aden on the 12th instant, was compelled by the strength of the monsoon to put back to that port on the 15th. Correspondence is now going on with a view to establish a claim on the builders for retarded delivery of the steamer.

After arrival of the *Honam*, it will be necessary to lay up the *White Cloud* to receive new boilers and undergo a general overhaul. The boilers of the *Pewan* and *Kuikiang* also require an overhaul. The cost of these repairs, it is estimated, will amount to $50,000, and will be covered by the amount proposed to be carried forward to new account as mentioned above.

The steamers *Kiung-chow* and *Yot-sai*, trading in these waters, being offered for sale, the directors, after mature consideration, have purchased them for the sum of $57,500. In order to give a day and night departure from each end of the route every week day, and thus fully meet the convenience of travellers or the requirements of shippers, the *Kiung-chow* is kept on the Hongkong-Canton line on joint account with the China Navigation Company. The *White Cloud* plying daily between Hongkong and Macao being considered quite sufficient for the existing traffic between the two ports, the *Yot-sai* has been withdrawn from that line, and is being fitted out to run between Canton and Macao in lieu of the *Spark*.

In accordance with the articles of association, the Honourable E. R. Bellios and Mr. A. McIver retire from the Board by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. L. Hanschild and T. Arnold, the latter was appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. Henry Smith. The retiring auditors offer themselves for re-election.

E. R. BELLIOS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882.

On the motion of Mr. REINERS, seconded by Mr. DA ROZA, the retiring directors, Hon. E. R. Bellios and Mr. McIver, were re-elected.

On the motion of the Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, seconded by Mr. MORGAN, the auditors, Messrs. Hanschild and Arnold, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN—This, gentlemen, is all the business before you. I have to thank you for your attendance, and to notify that the dividends will be payable tomorrow.

Mr. GOMES—I beg to move a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, and also the Secretary, for their able management of the Company's business.

Carried by acclamation.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's Office, Queen's-road, Hongkong, on Monday afternoon, the 31st ult. There were present—Messrs. A. McIver (Chairman), M. E. Sassoon, L. Poesnecker, B. Schmacker, J. Thurburn, J. G. T. Hassell, (Directors) W. R. Loxley, E. George, F. Henderson, H. Wicking, M. B. Polishwalla, E. C. Ray, C. D. Bottomley, B. Goldsmith, T. Arnold, A. Wemyss, A. S. Garfit, J. S. Moses, and W. H. Ray (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report as read. I trust the statement of accounts may have given satisfaction. The business of the Company is gradually expanding, and although the amount to credit of profit and loss account is not much in excess of the previous year, it must be borne in mind that rates of premia throughout the world have been considerably less, and the result now attained has only been earned by a largely increasing business, which it is hoped may continue in the future. I am pleased to inform you that during the first three months of the current year the receipts have been very encouraging. Our losses, I regret to say, are rather above the average of former years, but are by no means excessive. The payment to contributors is at the same rate as last year with a small addition to the shareholders, leaving $25,000 to be transferred to credit of reserve fund, and $100,000 to be carried forward to the new working account. If there are any additional particulars required I will gladly furnish them as far as possible; if not I propose that the report and accounts be passed.

Mr. WICKING seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The following is the

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the twelve months to the 30th April last.

For the period under review net premium amounting to $588,738.00 was received, as against $521,431.61, in the previous year. The working account shows a balance at credit of $316,392.01 and the directors recommend that the same be apportioned as follows:—

A dividend of 22 per cent. to shareholders	$66,000.00
A dividend of 20 per cent. on contributions, payable to all contributors of business, whether shareholders or not	125,000.00
To be transferred to credit of reserve fund	25,000.00
To be carried forward to new account	100,392.01
The reserve fund, with the amount to be transferred as above, will be	$500,000.00.

DIRECTORS.

An addition to the board has been made during the year by Mr. J. G. T. Hassell, of Messrs. Birley & Co., having been invited to and accepted a seat thereon. This appointment is submitted for the ratification of the shareholders.

Messrs. B. Schmacker and J. Thurburn retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The directors very much regret the death of Mr. H. Smith, for several years one of the auditors of the Company, and they have appointed Mr. W. Forrest in his place.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and W. Forrest, and the re-election of these gentlemen is proposed.

A. McIVER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1882.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. GEORGE, the appointment of Mr. Hassell to a seat on the board was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. SASSOON, seconded by Mr. HASSELL, the retiring directors, Messrs. B. Schmacker and J. Thurburn, were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. POESNECKER, seconded by the CHAIRMAN, Messrs. T. Arnold and W. Forrest were re-elected auditors.

This concluded the business.

TYPHOON AT AMOY.

A violent storm passed over Amoy on Saturday evening, the 15th ultimo. The weather had been unsettled during the week, a strong gale from the South-East being experienced during Friday night. The barometer fell steadily on Saturday, and at sundown it was evident that a storm was approaching the port. The steamer *Namoa*, bound for Swatow, took shelter in the outer harbour, and the steamer *Hailoong*, which had left at daylight for Tamsui, was signalled at 5 p.m. making for the port. At 8 p.m. the wind freshened from the N.E. and at 9 p.m. veered to the East, when the squalls assumed typhoon force, heavy rain falling at the same time. For about an hour the storm raged with great fury, much damage being done to houses on Kulangsu. The premises of the Great Northern Telegraph Company and Marine House were partially unroofed. The scene in the harbour was one of stirring excitement, native boats being driven helplessly before the wind. The German barque *Hammonia* and the Dutch barque *Velox* collided with the steamer *Cagliello*, but we do not hear of much damage to either of the three vessels. A sadand fatal accident, however, occurred during the collision. It appears that when the *Hammonia* collided with the *Castello*, an attempt was made by one of the crew on board the barque to get on to the deck of the steamer, with a little girl, the daughter of Captain Weller, in his arms. In doing so the man fell, and was stunned, the child being precipitated into the water and drowned. The body has not been recovered. At noon on Sunday the *Namoa*, which had left at daylight, returned to the port with the Norwegian brig *Kristina Nilsen* in tow. The brig was found near Chapel Island dismasted. Telegraphic communication with Hongkong became interrupted during the height of the storm. The steamer *Fokien*, from Tamsui, and steamer *Foochow*, from Swatow, experienced no bad weather, so that the typhoon would appear to have travelled across from Formosa, and have been limited to a small compass. The readings of the barometer are as follows:—July 15th, 3 p.m., 29.70; 6 p.m., 29.66; 9 p.m., 29.53; midnight, 29.70.

We learn that a Chinese boat loaded with poles from Chioh-bé foundered on Saturday evening, during the squall, near Teing-sou; but the crew, nine men all told, were rescued by the Lightkeeper and his assistants.

The steamer *Foochow*, from Swatow, reports, after passing Saatia, encountered a terrific squall, and from there to Teing-sou heavy sea and hard gale.

The steamer *Fokien*, from Tamsui, reports that on Sunday at 8.30 a.m. she passed a barque apparently ashore on the East side of Quemoy Bank. No signals for assistance were made. The vessel bore from Quemoy Pagoda S. ½ E distant about 1 mile. At Tamsui at 10 a.m., 15th instant, when she left, the weather looked threatening and the wind was blowing a gale from S.E. When 15 miles from the port the wind suddenly veered to the Westward and fell light; from thence to Amoy moderate N.W. breezes and fine weather.

The German barque *Anna*, from Chefoo, reports fine weather all the voyage, light N. wind. On Saturday night gales from N.E. with heavy rains. Ship distressed on the Spit.

The Danish barque *Kjobenhavn*, from Chefoo, reports experiencing a typhoon on the 15th, when 60 miles N. by E. of Formosa, and which lasted from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The steamer *Seemo*, from Shanghai, reports fine weather up to Ockasa, from thence Northerly wind with falling barometer. Spoke the steamer *Fookang* and *Alsine*.—*Amoy Gazette.*

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON ABBE CONRAUX.

NEWCHWANG, 17th July.

You have not been troubled with emanations over my signature for a long time, and my desire now is to place before your readers what I have good reason for believing to be a correct version of the outrage on the person of M. Conraux—alluded to in your issue of 6th inst. Two French missionaries—Pères A. Raquit and T. B. Raffard—after making the fullest inquiries at Hu-lan where they went with faint hope of finding their colleague still alive, returned with him to Pâ-yen-su-zu on a stretcher on 20th June. It will be as well to explain the object of M. Conraux's visit to Hu-lan Hé, and what occurred previous to the scenes in which he was one of the victims.

On 31st May the master in charge of the Hu-lan Catholic school, by name Huang Tsz-han arrived at Pâ-yen-su-zu (Province of Hei-lung Kiang) and informed the missionaries that two of the persons from whom some ground had been purchased at Hu-lan had been arrested. These two persons are Hou and Tou—a third, Fu, had escaped. The ground was bought openly in the name of the T'ien Chu T'ang. The Chief Military Mandarin of the city, the Fu Tu-t'ung, wanted to force the vendors into returning the money which had been paid, and threatened to turn them out of such possessions as they still retained. In consequence of such threats, and to prevent, if possible, the sufferings of poor people whose only guilt was having parted with their property fairly to French missionaries, whose passports give them a perfect right to purchase, it was decided that Father Conraux should go to Hu-lan and beg the Fu Tu-t'ung to await the result of an appeal to the superior authorities, engaging that, meanwhile, rather than that innocent countrymen should be punished, no building should be put on the acquired territory. The original owners of the ground, Yü and Kuoh, had been compelled by the mandarin agents to institute a lawsuit against Hou, Tou, and Fu, the sellers, so as to prevent any building, even for an ordinary residence, and the Fu Tu-t'ung had announced the beginning of such lawsuit officially. The Governor of Pâ Kuei was made acquainted by the missionaries with all these transactions early in May. No reply has been received, but from what his instructions to the Fu Tu-t'ung of Hu-lan have evidently been you will see that the Governor has incurred grave responsibilities anent the sad events which I shall endeavour to describe.

Father Conraux arrived at Hu-lan on 3rd June, and resided in a small house or tenement, 20ft. by 18ft., consisting of two compartments, and used as a school for the children of newly-made converts. This tenement was on the ground referred to as purchased by the T'ien Chu T'ang. On 4th June being received by the Fu Tu-t'ung Pôh, this gentleman stated that the title was nullified because the original owners Yü and Kuoh had not consented. He desired to see the contracts of sale to Hou, Tou, and Fu, in order to ascertain whether they were in accordance with the duplicates in the hands of Yü and Kuoh, who sold in perpetuity with the cock [illegible] of a small rent (pepper-corn rent I suppose is meant) and full power to resell. The following day (5th June) M. Conraux sent his servant Huang Hing-kuei with the contracts, as requested by the Fu Tu-t'ung. On comparing them with the duplicates, all was found in order. The Fu Tu-t'ung's assessors who compared the documents hypocritically advised Yü and Kuoh to desist from opposing the title acquired by the Tien Chu Tang, and simply to ratify all that had been done. Yü and Kuoh carefully abstained from giving consent, knowing perfectly well that if they gave in they would incur the revenge of the mandarins. On 8th June M. Conraux sent for a reply from the Fu Tu-t'ung, who told the messenger that he could not himself settle the matter, as, although by treaty it was allowed to buy ground and build and he would not make opposition thereto, it was necessary to come to terms with Yü and Kuoh, when he would ratify the result. Notwithstanding the Fu Tu-t'ung's fair promises—Hou and Tou (Fu being still at large) were taken to the Yamên on 9th and thrown on their knees till 7 p.m., so that they should annul their contracts. This they refused to do.

On 10th June, M. Conraux requested an audience of the Fu Tu-t'ung, but was refused. On 12th, word was sent to him by the Fu Tu-t'ung that he had better await for two or three days an answer from the Governor of Pâ Kuei, and he waited patiently from 12th to 15th, during which time the scheme was hatched which was to end so fearfully. Was this the answer to be expected from Pâ Kuei, I wonder?

About 6 p.m. on the 15th June, as M. Conraux was leaving his room, he saw a crowd of soldiers, judging from their grey clothing, turning the corner of the street; but they were not in usual uniform or buttoned, and were armed ostensibly with sticks known as *fa-p'ang*. They were in a great state of excitement, and uttering loud cries and threats.

M. Conraux entered his room, the only other occupant of the house being his cook, who was preparing the evening meal. The soldiers, who seemed suddenly transformed into brigands, soon cleared away the slight paling made of millet stalks, and surrounded the house. One fellow, decently dressed, got to the door of the room and saluted the priest, who asked what he wanted and what the noise meant. Before any answer could be returned, the soldiers rushed into the room through the door and the broken windows, and rained blows from sticks and fists on the unarmed foreigner, who was pushed till brought up against a piece of furniture used as an altar. In the hope of frightening them away, and also for fear of leaving a dangerous weapon in their hands, M. Conraux took up his revolver, lying on the furniture, intending to fire it off in the air at once for it might be used against himself. But before he could put his finger on the trigger he was thrown over, and beaten unmercifully. Whilst he was making the most strenuous efforts to disengage his right arm and hand which held the revolver, the latter went off and one of the worst assassins fell at his feet. This soldier, a mandarin with copper button, is named Wu, and his family live in the village of Pao Kia Wen Pûng some 40 li north of Hu-lan. After the revolver went off—in attempting to fire which M. Conraux's only object was to avoid its being used against himself—it was snatched away from him and several more shots were fired. He was thrown down, a rope was put round his neck, and he was dragged into the yard. In less time than I can write it they tied him up hand and foot, and there being nothing more to fear from him, the cure beat him to their hearts' content. Finally a cart was got and poor M. Conraux was hauled on the back of it by the scoundrels and tied to it by the neck and feet, although he was freely bleeding. Another victim was already on the cart for the schoolmaster Huang Tsz-han, hearing the noise, left his school, which had been removed to make room for the Abbé, was laid hold of, thrown down, beaten, and chained up. The cart being set in motion, one can only imagine the tortures M. Conraux and his native friend must have suffered, for we know from experience that even in vigorous health, on good roads and with bedding and pillows to soften the shaking, there is not any pleasure in carriage travelling in China. The road to the river (about 5 *li* long) was selected, and the vehicle was surrounded by the butchers, who seemed quite elated at the wonderful victory they had achieved, and called out "Let's drown." Let's drown them." It is to be remarked that during these outrages, and in fact right through to the end, yamên people and soldiers only appear to have been concerned. M. Conraux discovered that he was losing much blood and that he was badly wounded in the left thigh—which was pierced through and through by a shot. The bullet's direction was from front to back, but when this wound was inflicted he has not the remotest idea. Perhaps in his room, or in the yard, or the cart; anyhow, being beaten almost to death, he could not be expected to pay particular attention to the kind of weapon used. Slowly the cart proceeded through the silent and terrified crowd of people, the soldiers diverting themselves by slapping or spitting on M. Conraux's face. On their meeting a Bannerman he was invited to support the scoundrelism by renewed assaults.

What was the chief authority about? The Fu Fu-t'ung must have been aware of his soldiers' attempts to assassinate a missionary—a foreigner. Neither he nor his officers appeared to stop the crime. When they got to the river, the leader of the procession took another road, and M. Conraux, seeing that he was not to be drowned, thought he was doomed to lose his head on the execution ground; instead of which he was taken to the Yamên, at the further extremity of the City, where he arrived as night was coming on, amidst the sound of gongs to collect the soldiers from all quarters,—as the Fu Tu-t'ung feared the Christians might rebel; whereas the poor people thought more of flight. There, in the Fu Tu-t'ung's own courtyard or Yamên, the cart remained till midnight, with the two victims still tied thereon, and subject to the uncontrolled fury and ill-will of the soldiery. On his entry into the tribunal, M. Conraux clearly recognised in the middle of his tormentors a blue-buttoned mandarin named Wu-erh-king-é, vulgarly called Wu Pai-mao. This gentleman was smoking a pipe and enjoying the proceedings, but he was uncovered. Later on M. Conraux saw other mandarins wearing buttons, but could not recognise them.

During these many hours of agony the priest and the native had to submit to all the outrages that can be imagined. Every object that could be used became an instrument of torture. Sticks, fans, pipes, even the planks of the cart were made use of to contuse the poor fellows. The fellows tried to gouge out their eyes, the blackness and traces of which will not soon die out. Feet, legs, arms, and shoulders are covered with big blotches. Nose, forehead and head were bleeding, whilst the face was hidden with the blood, saliva, earth and tobacco-powder heaped upon it, and thrown into his eyes and mouth. I hardly like to tell all the indignities M. Conraux had to bear, but wishing to state the truth and nothing extenuate I am obliged to add that he was deprived of his clothing, beaten on the stomach, thighs and other parts of his person, particularly where he was shot, and lighted pipes applied to his parts. Parched with thirst he called for water, and was at once inundated with urine. His hair was pulled out and the rope round his neck was tightened so that he was all but strangled. Many times of course M. Conraux fainted from the effects of such barbarity, and I leave you to think what he must have suffered during these terrible six hours. It is extraordinary such things could be done to a Catholic missionary in these days of Chinese civilisation, under the eyes of the Fu Tu-t'ung, and in his very Yamên. Oh, ye treaties!

Poor M. Conraux bore his tortures as patiently as possible, in the belief that he was suffering for the faith. Once he admits crying out; when his eyes seemed to start out of his head from under the fingers of his executioners. Long after midnight he and the schoolmaster were taken from the cart to be interrogated by a kind of Court, composed of eight blue-buttoned and white-buttoned mandarins, Wu-erh-king-é seeming to be President. With his hands still tied behind his back he was put on a bench and held up by two satellites. He could not say a word on account of the blood, mud, and tobacco in his mouth, so they touched his lips with water, when he was able to mutter a few words, in reply to the numerous questions put to him. There he remained till daylight having undergone a pretended examination of his wounds, and made to sign his deposition, such as it might be, for which purpose his hands were untied. At sunrise he was placed again on a cart and marched off, under command of the famous Wu-erh-king-é, supported by runners, to the house where he had been attacked the day before. Everything seemed however to have been wrecked in his humble dwelling, and the doors and windows were broken to pieces. Under these circumstances he was glad to accept the hospitality of a neighbour.

From the behaviour of the people or populace I may form the opinion that the missionaries are very welcomed Hu-lan. Many of the unconverted visited M. Conraux and sympathised with him over his misfortunes, and evinced great disgust at the treatment he had received. *The mandarins are solely to blame for the whole affair, and appear to be the only guilty parties.* Many things have been stolen by the soldiers during the sacking of the house, and the inventory has been sent to Fu Tu-t'ung!

Pâ-yen-su-zu, where M. Conraux was taken care of by his two friends, Requit and Raffard, is about 600 (six hundred) miles from here, to the north-east. My information comes directly from there, and I am glad to learn that M. Conraux is slowly recovering.—"Philo-Coraonus," in *N. C. Daily News.*

THE UNITED STATES AND KOREAN TREATY.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE.]

Korea and the United States of America being desirous of strengthening their friendly relations, and of facilitating commercial intercourse between their respective peoples, have appointed Plenipotentiaries, viz: His Majesty the King of Korea, his plenipotentiary Shen Hsien, Director of Council of the Board of State, and as his second plenipotentiary King Hung-tsih, also Director of the Board of State; and the President of the United States of America, Mr. Shufeldt, Commodore of the United States Navy, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the King of Corea and the President of the United States and their respective peoples. Should any other country act unjustly or oppressively the sufferer shall at once inform the other contracting party, who shall endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing friendly feeling.

Art. II.—The two countries having now entered into a treaty of commerce and friendship, may appoint Diplomatic Representatives to reside at the respective capitals, and Consuls-General or other officers to reside at each other's open ports, as they may find expedient. These officers, in their intercourse with the officials of the country where they are appointed to reside, shall be on a footing of perfect equality. The diplomatic representatives and the Consuls, and other officers of the two countries shall respectively enjoy all the privileges accorded to the officials of the most favoured nation. The Consuls shall obtain the *exequatur* of the country to which they are appointed, before they can enter on their functions. The Consuls appointed must be regular officials, and must not be merchants, or engage in trade. When no Consul is appointed, the Consul of another country may be requested to discharge the duties, but in no case can they be discharged by a merchant. Or the local authorities may discharge them, in accordance with the present treaty. If a Consul residing in Korea should commit anything wrong, upon a report having been made thereon to the United States Minister in Korea, and the latter agreeing with it, the *exequatur* of such a Consul shall be withdrawn.

Art. III.—American vessels encountering storms off the coast of Korea, or being in want of food, coals, or water, at a distance from an open port, may anchor wherever convenient, either for shelter or for the purpose of obtaining supplies or repairing, and all the expenses thus incurred will be paid by the master or owners of the ship. The local authorities and the people shall treat them with kindness, render them assistance, and supply their requirements. If American vessels shall attempt to smuggle at an unopened port, they will be arrested and their cargoes shall be confiscated. If an American vessel is wrecked on the coast of Korea, the local authorities on hearing of it, shall immediately give orders for the crew to be protected and supplied with food, and at the same time measures shall be taken for the protection of the vessel and cargo, and the Consul shall be informed, in order that he may send the crew back to their own country, and for the recovery of the cargo. All expenditure in *regard thereto* shall be repaid either by the master or owners, or by the United States.

Art. IV.—American citizens residing in Korea, and peaceably pursuing their callings, shall be protected in their persons and property, by the local Korean authorities, who shall not allow them to be insulted or injured. If any lawless person should attempt to damage the house or property of an American, the local authorities shall immediately inform the Consul, and send officers to maintain order, search for and arrest the ringleaders, and punish them severely, according to law. If any Korean subject insult an American citizen, it shall devolve upon the Korean authorities to punish him in accordance with Korean law. If any American citizen, whether on shore or afloat, shall insult, molest, or injure a Korean subject in his person or property, it shall devolve upon the American Consul, or other officer appointed by America, to arrest and punish the offender according to American law. If a cause of action shall arise between Korean subjects and American citizens in Korea, the authorities of the nationality of the defendant shall decide it according to the laws of their own country, but the authorities of the plaintiff's country may delegate assessors to watch the case. The judicial officers shall treat each other with courtesy, and may summon witnesses to give evidence as to the facts of the case, if they deem it desirable. If any case be decided unfairly the assessor then shall have an opportunity of investigating the particulars with the view of effecting a just settlement of the case. It is especially stipulated between the governments of the United States of America and Korea that if Korea should hereafter establish such laws and a judicial system which shall be in harmony with those of the United States, then the right of American officials to exercise jurisdiction in Korea shall be revoked, and United States citizens in Korea shall thereafter come under the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

Art. V.—Korean merchants and merchant vessels proceeding to the United States to trade shall pay the duties, shipping dues, and all other charges in accordance with the Customs Regulations of the United States, but no higher or other rates of dues, and duties shall be levied on them than those which are levied on United States citizens, or on the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. American merchants and merchant vessels proceeding to Korea for the purpose of trading, shall pay duties on all goods imported and exported; the right of imposing duties being inherent in Korea's autonomy.

Duties on export and import cargoes and a list of all goods considered contraband, will be duly notified by the Korean Ministry to the authorities of the United States, who will publish the same for the information of all whom it may concern.

The tariff, which will be arranged in the first instance on Imports, shall not exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the necessaries of life, and 30 per cent on luxuries, such as foreign liquors, Manila tobacco, clocks, watches, and such like goods, and on exports of all kinds the duty shall not exceed 5 per cent. Imported goods shall pay no other dues or charges than the regular dues, whether transported into the interior or remaining at a port. American merchant vessels entering Korean ports shall pay 5 *mace* per ton, per quarter, according to the Chinese calendar.

Art. VI.—Korean subjects proceeding to any place in the United States, are at liberty to reside there, rent or buy houses, and build godowns, as they may find desirable, may engage in commerce, or follow mechanical trades, and may buy and sell all kinds of produce and manufactures, not being prohibited. American merchants proceeding to Korea, may reside at the open ports within the limits set apart for the purpose, and may therein rent houses or land, and build houses, as they may find desirable, may engage in commerce or follow mechanical trades, and may buy and sell all kinds of produce and manufactures, not being prohibited. But in the leasing of land, the parties shall be subject to no constraint, and rent shall be paid according to the rates established by the Korean authorities. The land thus rented continues to form part of the territory of Korea, and with the exception of the jurisdiction over American citizens, which is herein conceded to the American authorities, shall be entirely under the jurisdiction of the Korean local authorities. American citizens shall not transport foreign goods into the interior for sale, nor shall they go into the interior to purchase native goods, nor transport native goods from one port to another. Contravention hereof will be followed by the confiscation of the goods, and the trader so offending will be punished by his consul.

Art. VII.—Korea and America hereby agree that Korean subjects shall not be permitted to import opium into the ports of the United States, nor shall United States citizens import opium into the ports of Korea, or transport it from one port to another. All trading in opium is moreover prohibited. The subjects or citizens of either country, who shall hire the vessels of their own or any other nationality, either for their own account, or on account of the merchants or citizens of any other nationality, for the transport of opium, shall be prosecuted and severely punished according to the irrevocable laws of either country.

Art. VIII.—If Korea should have any reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within her own borders, the King of Korea may, for a while, prohibit the export of grain, and after this has been communicated through the local authorities, the United States officials shall notify it to their citizens at the ports, for them to observe. The export of red ginsang has always been prohibited by Korea, and should American citizens attempt to smuggle it out, it shall all be confiscated, and the offenders shall be severely punished. However, at the open port of Renshan the export of all kinds of grain is forbidden forever.

Art. IX.—Cannon, fire arms, weapons, of all kinds, gunpowder and ammunition and all other material of war, can only be purchased by the Korean authorities, or imported by United States citizens provided with the express written permission of the Korean authorities. Any such articles secretly imported will be confiscated, and the offenders shall be severely punished.

Art. X.—Officials and merchants of either nation residing at places open to trade, may freely employ any class of person in any lawful occupation, but Koreans, having violated the laws of their country, or being implicated in any charge, who conceal themselves in the residence, godown, or merchant vessels of any United States merchant, shall, on the application of the local authorities to the United States Consul, be either arrested by the (Korean) police, or by the Consul's deputy, for surrender to the Korean police, and no United States citizens shall harbour or detain such persons.

Art XI.—All possible facilities and assistance shall be given to the students of either nationality to study the language, laws, arts, and industries of the other, in order that friendly feelings and good will may be promoted between the two countries.

Art XII.—This being the first treaty entered into by Korea, it has been sought to make its provisions as simple as possible, and all the provisions it contains shall be duly carried out for the present. As to what it does not contain, the contracting parties shall wait for five years, until their respective languages shall be better known to each other, when a revision shall take place.

The trading regulations, and all other commercial details shall be equitably arranged in accordance with the principles of International law, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. XIII.—In the present treaty and all subsequent communications, Korea shall use the Chinese language, and America either Chinese or English, with a Chinese rendering, so as to avoid error or misunderstanding.

Art. XIV.—It is agreed hereafter between the two governments that all special favours, grants or privileges, whether relating to navigation, commerce, or intercourse, not contained in this treaty, nor previously acquired by America or its citizens, which shall, subsequent to the conclusion of the present treaty between the two countries, be accorded by Korea to any other country, or its merchants, shall be equally accorded to the United States officials and people, and with regard to favoured treatment in the nature of concessions accorded to another country and secured by special stipulations, for which something has been given in return, the United States may enjoy the advantages of the favoured treatment of those special stipulations by agreeing to the same reciprocal conditions.

The foregoing articles have been agreed to and put in writing by the plenipotentiaries of Korea and America in Renshan, and six copies identically worded having been made, three in Chinese and three in English, they have been signed and sealed as evidence thereof and will be ratified by the chiefs of the two States, and the ratification having been exchanged in Renshan within one year from this date the treaty will be notified to the officials and people of the two countries in order that they may know and observe the same.

Four hundred and ninety-first year of the foundation of Korea, corresponding in Chinese to eighth year of Kwangsü, 4th moon and 6th day.

(L.S.) (Signed) { SHEN HSIEN, KING KUNG-TSIH, Directors of the Board of State.

(L.S.) (Signed) R. W. SHUFELDT. Plenipotentiary of the United States.

—*Shanghai Mercury.*

HONGKONG.

The past fortnight has not been eventful, and amusements have been scanty. A performance was given at the Theatre Royal on the 26th July by part of the Bandmann Combination assisted by some few amateurs, when the "Lady of Lyons" was produced.

The steamer *Benledi*, which recently arrived here from Glasgow, brought another consignment of plant and machinery for the new Sugar Refinery at Bowrington.

Robert Fraser-Smith, the proprietor and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was sentenced, on the 27th July, to two months' imprisonment for publishing two libels on Mr. Bandmann, the actor, and to pay the complainant's costs.

The non-arrival during the past week of the new river steamer *Honam*, which was expected would have arrived about the 20th July, has been a matter of perplexity to many persons, but the mystery is solved by the appearance of the Steamboat Company's report, from which we note the vessel has put back to Aden, the monsoon in the Indian Ocean being too strong to allow of her safely proceeding on her voyage for the present.

The erection of the proposed Church and parsonage at the Peak has, we hear, been decided upon, and a site granted by the Government. More than half the money required for the project has been promised, although, as yet, no great effort has been made to secure subscriptions. The meeting held on Sunday afternoon at "The Arms" was adjourned for a month to allow of further subscriptions being obtained. The Church is intended to be Protestant but undenominational.

The British steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Captain Macfavish, which left this port on the 20th July for the Straits and Calcutta, returned to port on the morning of the 28th July, having met with a mishap to her machinery. The following is the steamer's report:—Left Hongkong at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th July, bound for the Straits and Calcutta. Experienced moderate S.W. monsoon, with cloudy weather and heavy rain-squalls. At 3.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 23rd July, in lat. 14.53 N. long. 112.35 E., the high pressure cylinder cover, piston, and connecting rod bolts broke in pieces. Dark squally weather with heavy rain and moderate sea. Put back to Hongkong under sail for repairs. At 10.30 p.m., same day, spoke the steamer *Carisbrooke* bound to Singapore, and asked her to report us with engines broken down. At 5 p.m., on 25th inst., in lat. 16.01 N. long. 113.06 E., got the engines to work with the low pressure cylinder only. Arrived in Hongkong without assistance at 2 a.m. on the 28th July.

On the morning of the 31st ult. Major-General Sargent held his muster parade of the Buffs on the Parade Ground, which takes place at the end of every month. The men were marched on to the ground at 6.30, and were drawn up in line to receive His Excellency. Before proceeding to the various evolutions, through which the men were put, General Sargent briefly addressed the men. He made reference to the war which appeared to be impending in Egypt, and said he had received a telegram from the Government at home inquiring whether he had any men who would be willing to serve in that country. He asked whether any men present were ready to serve in a campaign in Egypt, and if there were any, he would call upon them to come forward, and have their names entered. Preparations were made to enrol the list of volunteers for active service, but the men rendered these preparations unnecessary, for when the call for volunteers was made, they came forward to a man without hesitation. General Sargent expressed the gratification which he felt at the conduct of the regiment, and he has had the satisfaction of telegraphing in reply to the communication received to the effect that his old friends the Buffs were ready, every man, to take service in Egypt. At the muster drill every man in the regiment capable of doing so is present, and it must be a pleasure to all to see that our soldiers are still animated by that dauntless courage which they have so signally displayed on many a hard fought field in nearly every part of the world.

For some time past fears have been entertained as to the safety of two of the tea steamers, the British steamer *Fleurs Castle* and the Russian steamer *Moskwa*, and high rates of premium were asked in London on both of them. All doubt as to their fate has now been set at rest, for on Tuesday, the 1st inst., a telegram was received in town, dated Monday, which definitely announced that the steamers *Fleurs Castle* and *Moskwa* have been wrecked on the coast of Guardafui. The following particulars concerning the ill-fated vessels are culled from a Shanghai contemporary:—The *Fleurs Castle* was a well-known steamer in Eastern waters. She was built in 1874 for Messrs. Skinner and Co., the owners of the "Castle" line of steamers, and she has been running regularly to China ever since. On her last voyage she was commanded by Capt. J. B. Thompson, who was in command of the *Braemar Castle* when that vessel was ran into and sunk in Penang harbour in September, 1880. The crew of the *Fleurs Castle* consisted of about fifty men. She left Hankow for London on the 9th June, her cargo consisting of 2,891,000 lbs. of tea. She passed Woosung on the 12th, and arrived at Singapore on the 22nd. The *Moskwa* was built by Messrs Caird and Co. in 1867, when she was christened the *Hommonia*. During the Russo-Turkish war she was purchased by the Russian Government, and she then became one of the vessels of the so-called Volunteer Fleet. About six months ago she was fitted with new engines and boilers at Marseilles, and she was selected as the fastest vessel of the fleet to take the first shipments of this season's teas from Hankow to Odessa. She was commanded by Captain Tchirikoff, a Lieutenant in the Russian Navy, and her officers and crew, numbering, all told, about 110 men, wear the uniform of, and belong to, the Navy. She left Hankow on the 27th May, with 1,970,729 lbs. of tea for Odessa, passed Woosung on the 29th May, arrived at Singapore on the 6th June, and left that port on the same day.

The British barque *Melbrek*, which arrived here from England on the 28th July, seems to have had a dose of very dirty weather during her voyage. She arrived here bearing the marks of some very rough treatment, and reported having lost one of her hands. The storm took place on the 30th June, when the ship was in Lat. 39 S., and Long 89 E. At about eight p.m. it commenced blowing very heavily from the N.W., and the force of the gale increased, until at 11 o'clock it was blowing a perfect hurricane. The vessel was hove to under topsails, and at that time her main topsail was blown to ribands. At one a.m. a wave struck her with terrific force, and carried with it a large portion of the bulwarks, breaking off fourteen stout teak wood stanchions as if they had been matchwood, and staving in the weather side of the deck house. The deck house was clean swept of everything, bunks, bedding, all the seamen's clothes, and the men themselves were washed out on to the deck. The steering gear was unshipped, and all the hand spokes but two smashed off the wheel. The wave that had caused all this mischief, also proved fatal in one case. An unfortunate man named Joseph Moran, hailing from Melbourne, failed to put in an appearance with the other men who went aft after this calamity. He was lying in his bunk on the weather side of the deck house, and was probably killed when the side of the house was dashed in, and washed away. In the morning a heavy thunder-storm came on, with a large fall of hail, and the apprehensions of the men on board were increased by the lightning playing round their ship, in which was about 50 tons of gunpowder and some other ammunition.

side of the city wall are covered to a depth of 10 and 12 feet for miles. Yacht races have taken the place of paper hunts, almost the same ground. Many of the farmer's overhouses are out of sight, and the peasantry are flocking into the city in great numbers. The Taotai allows refugees to occupy any available vacant ground there is, for a nominal sum, and there for the present they are making their homes, erecting huts of bamboo matting as a protection from the mosquitoes and the weather. The cricket ground has about 4 feet of water on it, making a nice bathing pond, especially for those folks who, like myself, swim with one foot on the bottom. Up about the Han-yung, the people seem to fare very badly; whole streets are inundated; many of the former occupants have taken to hiring cargo-boats, which they easily convert into a dwelling *pro. tem.* The "rint" asked for the use of this "floating capital" varies from 18,000 to 50,000 cash per *moon*, according to the size of the boat or the dignity of the tenant; so that cargo boat proprietary is rather a lucrative concern at present, and the profits accruing from this use of them will more than cover the losses incurred a little time ago through the depredations of the tea pilferers. In many places between Kinkiang and Hankow, the river banks are entirely submerged, causing one to imagine one is sailing over a huge lake, instead of a river. Some of the steamers cannot run at night between these places, others can; probably the competency of the pilot or the master decides that.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

2nd July.

As I said before, the German and Corean Treaty has been signed and is almost exactly the same as the United States Treaty, with the exception of the duty on German and Corean goods being less than in the United States and British treaties. Ma Kien-tsung has returned, and according to the news from Corea, the government there has again rejected the modified trading stipulation made by the Tsung-li Yamen, which he took across. It appears there is a diplomatic war going on there between China and Japan, and the Chinese are anxiously awaiting the return of Li Hung-chang who is thought to be the only man who is able to carry on such an affair satisfactorily.

From information just received from Corea it appears that Mr. Dillon has failed again in his negotiation there; the Government will allow the French to build chapels for their own people only to worship in, and they will not allow any preaching to be done by the priests to Coreans. The Chinese attribute Mr. Dillon's failure to his going by himself without any assistance from China.

The Chinese here say that as the United States, Germany, and Great Britain are ready to recognize that they have no right to send opium or missionaries to Corea, why should they not do the same by China?—*Shanghai Mercury* Correspondent.

NEWCHWANG.

Business is very dull just now, only one steamer and two sailing vessels in port. It is said in reliable native quarters that the opening of Corea to foreign trade will divert one-third of the present imports from Newchwang. The net value of the trade in foreign imports was Tls. 1,541,288 in 1881, which showed a serious falling off from the trade of the previous year when it was Tls. 2,170,998, and that again was nearly a million and a quarter less than 1880. The deficiency of last year was attributed to the Corean trade having been largely diverted to Japan under the treaty, and if a further diminution is to take place there will be little left for the Newchwang merchants.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PEKING.

11th July.

Mr. Murray of Chi-nan Fu has returned to the provincial capital at the request of the American Minister, who has every hope of bringing the troubles there to a speedy and satisfactory settlement. This is much to be desired, as considerable excitement has for some time prevailed at two different places in Shantung in connexion with the American missions, and only the other day we had direr reports of murders of missionaries—first of one nationality and then of another. A remarkable case of perseverance against almost insuperable difficulties has just come to our knowledge, in the person of an American missionary who was sent home from Shantung some three years ago on account of deep religious excitement and mental hallucinations. He has just turned up at his old station in the guise of a Chinese vagrant, having worked his passage as a deck hand from America—through Europe—to China. As he still labours under religious monomania and is travelling without a passport, the American Minister ordered his arrest through the Chinese officials, and we believe he is now in Consular custody at Tientsin and will be sent back to his native country. Such courage, perseverance, zeal and self-denial, if only properly directed, might have accomplished great things for China. This is probably one danger to be dreaded in sending zealous, enthusiastic missionaries away to the interior of China, deprived of all the checks and restraints which hedge people around in communities at the ports, and who see nothing but heathenism all around them from one year's end to another. It is to be hoped that suitable confinement, restraint, and discipline will restore the mental balance of this energetic servant of his Master who has thus been trying hard to follow in the footsteps of John the Baptist. Dr. Hentler and family, of Chi-nan Fu, have gone for the summer to Chefoo. While things are in this unsettled state, there is perhaps nothing to be gained by holding on, except perhaps that temporary retirement looks like retreating before an enemy.

The salt question is an important one to countries like China and India. It is in China a Government monopoly; the officers take it and sell it to the people. Each place has its own fixed area of distribution, and no other place can interfere with its jurisdiction. No one is allowed to make salt and dispose of it of his own accord. Those living near the sea may supply their own wants, but dare not traffic in it with others. On account of the T'aip'ing rebellion, the usual distribution of salt was disturbed and districts drew their supplies from the nearest sources. Now that peace has been restored, it is attempted to divert the old trade with its former channels. Huai-an Fu salt supplied Hupei; but on account of the rebels, they began to get it from Szechuen. Huai-an petitions now to compel Hupei to take her salt according to the original plan. The people of these two districts have been disputing about this business for several years, and no solution has been arrived at. Tso has taken up the case, and he proposes to arrange it, and thinks there will be no further difficulty. Huai-an will only produce a better and cheaper article.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

A fatal accident occurred in the harbour at an early hour on the morning of the 12th July. The steamer *Tyne*, Captain Hazard, arrived from Shanghai and anchored in the middle of the bay, off Sagarimatsu, and at the time the anchor was let go, a small native schooner was crossing her stern under sail; consequently some three minutes elapsed before the engines could be reversed for the purpose of going astern to straighten out the cable. During this time, it appears, a sampan, sculled by an old native *sendo* and his young daughter, came alongside, and had very foolishly been made fast to one of the blades of the propeller. No one on board had the slightest knowledge of the dangerous situation of the sampan and its occupants, and, of course, as soon as the schooner had cleared her stern, the engines were set in motion, and, as would naturally be expected, short work was made of the complete destruction of the frail craft, and also, unfortunately, of one of its occupants. After making fast his boat, the *sendo* had, for some purpose or other, gone into the house, and before he could make good his escape, the propeller struck him on the shoulder and inflicted a fearfully deep gash the whole length of his body, which must have resulted in almost instant death, as he sank without scarcely a struggle. The girl, being in the stern of the boat, escaped, and was picked up unhurt. The police were duly notified, and by them the matter was thoroughly investigated, and the body recovered. No blame whatsoever could be attached to any one but the unfortunate boatman, whose knowledge of ships, however limited in other respects, ought certainly to have included the fact of the risk he was incurring in even approaching a steamer's propeller, much more in making fast to it within a minute or so of anchoring. The greatest wonder is that more accidents of a similar nature do not occur, considering the manner in which sampans flock round steamers, and the recklessness with which native runners board them when under weigh.—*Rising Sun.*

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [918

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [15

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1457

LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES. (CERCLE TRANSPORTS REUNIES) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... 50,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 12,500,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1586

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000 at Current Local Rates.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1092

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $70,853.27.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSE KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1441

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [3

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.—PAID-UP £200,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND—£50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [244

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE ..... Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 6th April, 1882 ..... Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. | H. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. I. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | C. E. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1882. [2

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents,

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [22

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

HEAD OFFICE, 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

INSURANCES effected for life or short Periods, with or without participation in Profits, on Joint Lives and on the Limited payment system.

Medical Fee paid by the Society.

Reduced Rates of Premium during residence in Europe.

Participating Policies, Share in Profits after 6 years.

For Particulars, apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [1330

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG ON, Esq., President.
SAN HUP, Esq. | YO YCHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributary Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [511

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [405

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandize stored therein ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [19

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [17

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [1440

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of $10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [18

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [20

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1495

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ¾ % nett per Annum, and other Insurances at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [680

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [16

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [21

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [847

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Richmond Terrace, Bonham Road. Rent moderate.

Apply HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [1307

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
"No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
"No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE."

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [34

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

THE New FAMILY RESIDENCE situate next to Excelsior on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, Tennis Lawn Stabling, &c.

Also,

8 First-class GODOWNS of all sizes—Waterside. Inspection is invited.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [632

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES and COMPRADORE'S QUARTERS, &c., with or without GODOWNS, in Peddar's Wharf Buildings, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Hesse & Co. View of the Harbour. Possession to be had from the 1st May next.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [667

ROOMS TO LET.

Apply No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1882. [778

TO LET.

NO. 2, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1882. [604

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET.

Apply to Messrs. SHARP & Co.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1882. [459

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [37

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1047

NOTICE.

LESSEES of LOTS on the British Settlement of Shameen, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the Amounts due on their several Lots as Annual Ground Rent into H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1882.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next, will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.

A. R. HEWLETT, Consul.

H. M. Consulate, Canton, 20th July, 1882. [1385

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

TWO New Gardner's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each nominal; 1-10 H.P. VERTICAL BOILER, with a pair of Engines and Gear attached for working Silk or Cotton gins; 1 DOUBLE CYLINDER DONKEY ENGINE, 4 Small BOILERS, 2 STEAM WINCHES, 2 LAUNCH'S ENGINES, 1 CENTRIFUGAL PUMP capable of lifting 4,000 gallons of water per minute; 2 STEAM PUMPS, 1 CRABWINCH, 1 JIB CRANE, 1 TURNING LATHE, 2 BISCUIT MACHINES, 1 COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 3 COOKING RANGES, a BULLIVANT'S PATENT 4½ inch FLEXIBLE STEEL HAWSER, mounted on a Patent Reel; 2 DECK FORCE PUMPS: 36 IRON AXLETREES. A quantity of CHAIN CABLE, in sizes from ⅝ to 2¼ inch.

For Particulars, apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG,

1683] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

SUN SHING,

DEALER IN SILKS,

Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,

ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [989

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to

HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [435

FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED CARLTON WHISKEY, 11 Years Old.

$14 Per Case of 1 Dozen.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [1400

E. CASSUMBHOY.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 13, and 14, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Opposite the City Hall.

HOUSES or ROOMS FURNISHED THROUGHOUT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS.

Some Choice Original Oil Paintings and Water Colours: Chromos, Engravings, &c.

A few Pieces of Genuine Old Porcelain and other Ware.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [1133

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing 4 Substantially Built HOUSES and 4 large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's Road East. The above Property will be sold in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one House and 1 Godown in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to LEONG LUEN PO, or to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [1363

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

Pure Highland Malt, Thoroughly matured.
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles, 6 to the gallon.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire.
Agents—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong. [1441

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1881. [959

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [1470

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Steamship "DANUBE," Captain James Jordan, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage for Bangkok, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [1466

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "DAPHNE," Captain G. Duncich, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1882. [1380

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, and TASMANIA).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "MENMUIR," Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 4th August, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [1436

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "CANTON," J. C. Jaques, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 4th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [1467

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPARTURE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI. (With Option of Calling at HIOGO).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SUNDA" will leave for the above places at DAYLIGHT, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 6th August, instead of as previously notified.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "BELLEROPHON," Captain Freeman, will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1882. [1311

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "GLENROY," Captain Geake, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 7th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [1394

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE 3/3 *L I I* German Bark "HANSA," J. Denckon, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1882. [1433

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship "EMBLEM," Roberts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1882. [1439

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L I I. American Bark "NEHEMIAH GIBSON," Bailey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [1397

FOR SINGAPORE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

THE *A* 1 British Steamer "OAKDALE," will be despatched as above on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [1369

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "GRECIAN," Dunbar, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1882. [1249

FOR HAMBURG, DIRECT.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark "PAUL," Kliefoth, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1882. [1129

FOR HAMBURG, DIRECT.

THE A 1 British Bark "ARCHOS," Holliday, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [1319

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "LUCY A. NICKELS," Nickels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1882. [1250

FOR SALE; JUST RECEIVED.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVER. PRIME QUALITY IN STONE BOTTLES DR. TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC, POMERANZEN BITTERS.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOTS.

J. F. SCHEFFER, Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [799

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROSETTA," Captain Barlow, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct viâ SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on FRIDAY, the 4th August, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until NOON on the day previous.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.

Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK.)

THE "SUMIDA-MARU," Captain HUBENET, due here on or about the 30th inst., will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 4th August, at 4 P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA; ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1882, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "NATAL," Commandant Didier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 9th August, 1882.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 9th August, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK. VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid Return Passage Orders a REDUCTION of 25 % is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on or about the 24th August, at NOON.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ..... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [14

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1881. [1355

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-India S. N. Co.'s steamer *Atjeh* left Batavia on the 1st, and may be expected here about the 12